the deminions of the lineal successor of that monarch that the fugitive Thomas has turoed his grum countenance in search of liberty to live in accordance with the principles of his illustrious name sake.

#### AMERICAN CHARACTERISTICS.

sport. We are indebted to a correspondent of The Nashrille Eagle (the names of the Southern papers are so Pickwickian, or we may take Franklin's opinion about the foulness of that bird)-of The Nashville Eagle-writing from Troy, Kentucky, for the following account of a human barbecue:

for the following account of a human barbecue:

"On New Year's day, the annual negro sales took place at Troy, the county seat, and there was quite a collection of people there: everything went on smoothly until about 1 o'clock in the evouing, when Mr. James Caisway, a brother-in-law of the decreased, mounted upon so not goods box before a store door, and addressed the people for about fifteen minutes. He said if the mass of the people for about fifteen minutes. He said if the mass of the people for about fifteen minutes. He said if the mass of the people for the store down the down the heart of the people for the said if the mass of the people for the day of the people for the county of the said if the said of the people for the said the said of the people for the said the said of the s

d round him. He told them that he had a good master, an was always treated too well and given too many liberties them to take warning in time and never do as he had on the botch was applied, and he seemed to be entirely in at about 6 most for them to take warning in time and never to us he had done.
Then the totals was applied, and he seemed to be entirely indifferent shout it until the flames began to burn, as high as his
knees. Then he began to twist, and snort, and grean, and in
about a minute more he began to acream. He gave some of the
most hideous screams that I ever heard come from any human

being "I could not stand to see any more and left. When I left, the "I could not stand to see any more and left. When I left, the flames were burning as high as bis head. I was only a speciate —took no head either for or against. I blink that there were some 1,00 to 2,000 people to witness this dreadful scene, and

When we reflect that we have "One Country, "One Constitution, and One Destiny," we are led

First: That in reasting men slive whole, our One Country stands alone. (The Feejee Islanders roast them, but not alive, and then always for the purpose of eating, while we waste the meat.)

Second: That our One Constitution, which recognizes the right to roast a man whole, and may give the cooks the bighest political and social honors in the Republic-including foreign missions and marriages with Northern heiresses of the Plymouth Rock, Bunker Hill, Manhattan Island and Quaker City stock-is certainly the model Constitation of the world.

The following wise and judicious resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Republican Central Committee of this city at their meeting on Wednesday night:

Wednesday night:

"Whereas. A law was passed April 4, 1854, by which the corporate authorities of cities were prohibited from permitting railroads to be constructed in their streets without the consent of a majority of property-owners on the route; and
"Warsraw, The Corporation of the City of New-York has been prohibited, by the amended Charters of 1853 and 1857, from disposing of the ferries and other franchises, except for a limited residual to the forest and other franchises, except for a limited with the construction of railroads in the streets and avenues of the city, it is hereby the streets of the city, it is the streets of the city, that the city of the c

such franchises for the benefit of inves, or promoted by rations, as originating in sellish motives, or promoted by influence, the direct tendency of which is to sacrifice the influence, the direct tendency of the few, and to occast influence, the direct tendency of which is to serve the est of the many to the avariec of the few, and to occate a means of the many to the avariec of the few, and to occate a means it may device, and we, therefore, trust his Excellence the Governor, acting out the spirit of his Message to the Legislature, will refuse his sanction to all such legislation.

It is well that the official representatives of the Republican party in this city should thus declare themselves against the proposed improper use of the legislative power. The opinions they express are so reasonable and well-grounded that we cannot doubt that they will have their full weight with the Legislature. Give us the railroads, but do not let them be made the means of enormously enriching a few favored individuals at the public expense

# THE LATEST NEWS

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

#### From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Trib

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859. The action of the House to-day, in laying the Nebraska contested election case on the table, leaves Mr. Forguson, the sitting Delegate, in his

The admission of Oregon has occupied most of the time of the House to-day. By general consent, the vote will be taken on Saturday. There will be no party vote on the bill, as about fifteen Republicans will vote to admit her-some because she comes with a Constitution without Slavery; about twents Southern members, it is reported to-night, will vote against her admission, because she comes as a Free State: the South Americans will vote against her because of the provisions in her Constitution concerning the elective franchise; a large majority of the Republicans will vote against her because her Constitution recognizes the Dred Scett Decision. Mr. Grow made a forcible speech against the admission, on the ground that Kansss is not allowed to come in on the same terms, and because to admit Oregon with her present Constitution would be telling the world that our boasted Republicanism consists in denying to a whole class of men born on American soil protection of life, person and property in our Courts of Justice because they are poor, despised and friendless-that such Republicanism would be the realization of the barbarism described by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in which a portion of the people have no rights that the other portion is bound to respect. The proposition of Mr. Davis of Indians, to recommit the bill, with instructions to insert a provision repealing the population clause in the Kansas Conference bill, will probably unite the Republicans and the Anti-Lecompton Democrate, and secure some of the Americans. If so, it will be adopted. In that event Oregon will get into the Union without much opposition. Mr. Stephens of Georgia expresses the opinion to-day that the bill will be defeated. the Southern Opposition to it is so strong. Mr. Simmons of R. I. made a very able speech

to-day on the Tariff, in reply to Mr. Chingman of N. C. and Mr. Toombs of Ga.

The Free Traders are very much annoved in consequence of their defeat in the caucus last night. They charge that the caucus was controlled by Mr. Buchanan, and they denounce The Union for misrepresenting them this morning.

Four witnesses from Kittery, Me., were on the stand in the Select Naval Committee yesterday, thirty minutes each, and to-day were paid \$410 and discharged. Their testimony related to brick contracts in the engineer's department, and the employment of men. It is in evidence before the same Committee, that W. C. N. Swift of New-

ject. Now, on the contrary, it is probably toward | Bedford, Mass., paid George Plitt, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania. in 1856, about \$16,000 to aid the election of Mr. Buchanan; that through the agency of certain efficials, high in power, Swift has since obtained nearly all the contracts made for supplying the Government with live oak timber. These contracts amount to about \$500,000. The evidence shows that every usage of the Department in such matters has been violated to reward this political friend of Mr. Buchanan. The disclosures will as-

tound the country. The House Committee of Military Affairs bave examined the Army Appropriation bill to-day, and recommended a reduction upon different items to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. An attempt has been made to explain away the discrepancy of \$20,000 discovered by the Select Committee on printing referred to in my dispatch yes-

The Committee on Ways and Means had a meeting to-day, but accomplished nothing. They will meet again on Saturday, and on Monday will make an effort to report one or more bills to the

#### To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Frest.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

A letter from Paris, from a prominent source, states, on information from Madrid, that it is not probable that Mr. Preston will be received as United States Minister; but if he should be, that the first intimation from him, relative to the purchase of Cuba, would be deemed a sufficient ground for giving him his pass-ports. Our Government, however, is not in receipt of any official information from Sprain on that subject.

is stated in well-informed circles that the roin-It is stated in well-informed circles that the resistance of by Miramon of Zuleaga to the Presidency in Mexico was at the instance of France and England, who have an especial interest in his Administration in connection with debts due to those Governments.

The effect of the vote in the House to-day laying the Nebraska contested election case on the table is to continue Judge Ferguson in his scat as Delegate from the Tarritors.

to continue Judge Ferguson in his seat as Delegate from that Territory.

The impression prevails that the proposition to place money at the command of the President to nego-tiate for the acquisition of Cuba will pass the Senato, but will be defeated by a large majority in the House.

#### XXXVth CONGRESS . . . . Second Session.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1859. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, forwarding information respecting the claims of British subjects to proprietary rights in Washing-On the resolution to permit Lieut. Maury and Prof.

On the resolution to permit blent, many and 1701.
Bache to accept medals from the King of Sardinia coming up, Messrs. CRITTENDEN and SHIELDS expressed the opinion that no sovereign better deserved the sympathy of the American people than the

served the sympathy of the American people was to King of Sarohna, the hope of Italy.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. CLAY (A'a.) from the Committee on Commerce, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the subject of marine signals, but at the instance of Mr. Seward the motion was laid on the table for

further consideration.

Mr. GREEN (Mo.), from the Committee on Tarrito-

Mr. GREEN (Mo.), from the commutes of Terries, reported adversely on the petition of Messrs.
O'Reilly, Speed and Shaffaer, who ask for means to construct a telegraph line to the Pacific.

Mr. SEWARD asked the Senate to take up his resolution, submitted some days since, to permit Messrs. Lane and McCarthy, elsimants of the seats from Indiana, to have places on the floor, and to argue their case.

Mr. BAYARD spoke against the propesal, and contended that the Legislature had been guilty of disre-spect to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD replied that all Mr. Bayard had re-

ported did not change the nature of the case. He considered that, by all the rules of parliamentary law, claimants had a right to be heard. He moved, there fore, to postpone the consideration of the report until his resolution shall have been discussed as preliminary It being now I o'clock, the special order, being Mr.

Bigler's resolution in relation to the tariff, came up.
Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) took the floor at great Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) took the floor at great length in opposition to Mr. Bigler's protection views.

Mr. CLINGMAN said he had been instructed by the Legislature of his State to oppose any increase of duties, and to insist on the importation of railroad iron free of duty. The President in his Message had recommended specific duties, and the friends of taxation had seized the opportunity to ask for protection, the Senators from Pennsylvania asking, the one \$15 and the other \$18 per tap, which on iron worth six noned. the other \$18 per tun, which, on iron worth six pounds sterling, is equivocal to lifty per cent. The Pennsylvanians reminded him of Felstaff—"When thou ar "king, rob me exchequer, Hal." He could not assent that the iron interest was so eppressed. It had in-creased in the extent of three-fold in the past eleven years—a ratio not equaled by any other branch of in-dustry. He showed by numerous illustrations that the succession of tariffs has acted unfavorably on producsuccession of tarills has acted unlavorably on produc-tion, and also from the statistics of the past thirty-years that all branches of industry prosper under a low tariff, and languish under a high one. He did not attribute the late revulsion to the Tariff of 1857. The country is fast recovering from the depression, and the present revenue would be sufficient, if unnecessary expenditures were cut off. Most of those great ex-penditures had been carried by the votes of the Op-

Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) replied in a lengthened Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) replied in a lengthened speech. His views were generally in favor of a fixed ad valorem duty, the price to be determined by law, and not by the importer. He was opposed to an increase of postage, which would be putting the whole cost of transportation of the mails on the letter-writers. He was convinced that there is no possible means to raise the requisite amount of revenue from the present tariff. In the course of his remarks, he said the President had recommended specific duties. He had no doubt that the President was sincere, for he had been for specific duties for ferty years; but the enunciation of that one bonest sentiment of his heart had so metamorphosed him that nobody knows him, and, like Actson, he is set upon by his own hounds.

The subject was pos poned till tagnorrow, when Mr. Hunter hes the floor.

Mr. SEWARD again attempted to procure the con sideration of his resolution respecting the Indiana Senators. After much debate, the Sonate decided not

selectation of his resolution respecting the final selectation of the take it up—20 sgainst 19.

The Cuba bill was then taken up.

Mr. FOOT (VL) moved an amendment that no payment shall be made until the treaty be ratified by the United States. He said the purpose of the amendment is to inhibit payment to Spain, until the bargain shall have been completed by both parties. However desirable the acquisition of Cuba may be, or is, on commercial and political considerations, the question whether we would have it if we could, is not presented on this bill. The only naked alternative is, shall we appropriate thirty millions from an exhausted treasury, or by superadding to the public debt, as a bribe to Spain to make such a treaty, and as a compulsion to the American Senate to ratify it. The Senate is a coordinate branch of the treaty-making power, without whose ascent all treaties are null and of no account.

The bill is a legislative assumption of a prerogative The bill is a legislative assumption of a prerogative of the Senate, and is therefore unconstitutional. It is an invidious attempt to evade and get around the treaty-making power, and thus to remove one of the strongest safeguards of the public welfare. Cuba, moreover, is not for sale, and cannot be purchased at any price except the price of blood. It is idle to appropriate a vast sum of money for its purchase, when Spain regards the idea that sae would sell it as an indignity to her honor—to her weakness, may be. He would not say that the bill was an apparent humbure or exceriment in political chicanery, but would bug or experiment in political chicanery, but would that there has not been in the past forty years a more ineppertune time to make the offer to purchase. Mr. PUGH offered a substitute for Mr. Foot's amond-

fifty millions. Mr. PUGH (Obio) spoke for two hours, reaconing Mr. PUGH (Ohio) spoke for two hours, reasoning that, however, appropriate the Spanish passession of Cuba once was, it is no longer so, inasmuch as she has lost every inch of gulf coast, and that no power on earth has now so much reason for its possession as the United States, as we own practically the whole commerce, and much of the coast, of the Gulf, and are entitled to the key which locks and unlocks it. Moreover the Government of Cuba is not such as can be tolerated by any liberal government, and is one which offers no redress for outrages on our citizens. He would insist that Spain should arm the Captain General with definite powers, and would notify ber that for the next outrage, redress would be demanded on the spot, and exacted at the cannon's mouth. He had no doubt that the people of Cuba really desire annexation to the United States, excluded as they are from all participation in the management and they are from all participation in the management and emolument of her government. There is no affinity between Spaia and Cuba, except the affinity of blood, which did not avail in her case in Mexico, in Texas, nor in onts in the Revolution. Moreover, Spain has never exhibited any friendliness toward the United States; but on the cockrary, our relations for the fast

ten or twelve years have been those of semi-hostility. Ergland and France have no legitimate business with

Mr. BENJAMIN (La.) obtained the floor, witen the Senate, at a late hour, adjourned.

TOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the Ne-brasks contested election case.

After debate, the whole subject was, on motion of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, tabled by six majority.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.), from the Committee on Ter-ritories, reported back, without amendment, the Sen-ate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. He said there can be no question that there is suffi-cient population in Oregon to allow of her admission into the Union under existing law and compact. It must be at least 60,000, and in his opinion it was above \$100,000 according to the ratio of increase. above \$100,000, according to the ratio of increase.

above \$100,000, according to the ratio of increase.

Mr. GROW (Pa.) said the question of population, though a safe rule, would not always costrol his action. He would take into consideration the time and circumstances of the application. But Congress bad recently set the example not to admit a State with a less population than is required for a representative in Congress. Karsas could not come in unless as a Slave State. Congress would not give her an opportunity to throw off federal congression and her wrongs. tunity to throw off federal oppression and her wrongs.
The population of Kanssa was much greater than that
of Oregon, and he would never give his sanction to
such an unjust discrimination as was now proposed in

Mr. GROW would never give consent to the admis-ion of a State shutting out the negro from the courts

Mr. HUGHES said the Republican party formed for the avowed purpose of bringing I States into the Union, and yet the same party oppo-the admission of Oregon, which desired to come in a Free State. This was done because Oregon was Democratic according to the organs of their party. The Republicans wished to keep out Oregon, lest that tate should have a vote if the election of the next President should be thrown into the House. Mr. STANTON-I suppose the gentleman wishes o correctly represent this side of the House. Mr. HUGHES-I will let THE N. Y. TRIBUSE do

Mr. STANTON-We prefer to do that ourselves. Mr. NICHOLS advocated the admission of Oregon and repudiated the idea of its admission being a party question. He could not subscribe to the doctrines of some of his colleagues in reference to the standard of some of his colleagues in reference to the standard of population. In this respect Congress has never held itself to an arbitrary rule, but had exercised its discretion. In reference to the provision in the Constitution of Oregon prohibiting negroes from using in the Couris, he said that many of the Free States had come into the Union with the same provision. The people of Oregen demanded the right of governing themselves and it was the duty of Congress to creat it.

GRANGER opposed the admission of Oregon. The Administration had rated the agitation in reference to Kansas, and had almost ruived the Democratic party. the Administration wished further agitator Republican party were willing to wait upon them. He would pass over the question of the population of Oregor. He then objected to the provision in the Constitution of Oregon, which allows unpaturalized foreigners to vote. He would never vote for such a Corstitution. He was also opposed to the provision which prohibits negroes from sucing in Courts.

Mr. MAYNARD opposed the bill, because it granted the right of suffrage to unnaturalized for-

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, the

il was then made the special order for 12 o'clock on Saturday.

The House here went into Committee of the Whole. but no quorum being present, the Committee rose and took a recess until ? o clock.

Mr. KEIM (Pa.) explained his position as representative of old Berks County. The great and radical change was caused by the principle of protection to laber, and the distress produced by the late revulsion to the iron trade. Unless the tariff be revised, the vote of Berks cannot be obtained for any party who oppose protection, and the Presidential election may hinge upon that vote. The intimate relation of the coal and type trade was commented on and a hone.

cosi and iron trade was commented on, and a hope expressed that all the interests of the country, North and South, would be protected. Mr. TAYLOR (La ) spoke in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. His plan was to fix upon a sum of money for its purchase, as the extreme limit, beyond which no stipulation can be made, and, in the same act, pro-

vide for her admission into the Union as a Sta argued that it was the part of pradence for Spain to sell, and that if we shall fall to act in the matter now, it would be a declaration to the world that we do not wish to acquire the territory.

Mr. ABBOTT (Me.) was certain that Cuba could

Mr. ABBOTT (Mc.) was concerned, it could only be obtained by corquest, but there was no body of men who desire success by this means. He then proceeded to oppose the bul, which passed the Senate at the last session, repeabing the fishing bounties.

Mr. JACKSON (Ga.) gave the outlines of a speech, intending, smong other things, to argue against the spirit of sabordination to law and order, which prevails in all sections of the Union, and which had its origin in the suggestion made some years ago, that there existed in the conscience of every man a law higher than the Constitution. He expected to show that the Administration had discharged its duty in executing the nectality and African slave-trade laws, and that the only party which can administer the government impartially in all sections is the National Democratic party.

Democratic party.

Mr. FAENSWORTH (Ill.) maintained that the principles of the Republican party are the same as those held by Jefferson, Madison, and other leading Democrate, He opposed the admission of Oregon; for

the reason that its organic law probibits free negroes and nulatioes from the right of residence there.

Mr. LANE (Oregor) said that nine out of ten of the people of Oregon voted to exclude them. There are no free negroes there, nor are they or Siavery wanted.

Mr. LANEWOODER I.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in reply to a question by Mr. Lare whether he was in favor of negro equality, said, as to the right of suffrage, sitting on juries, holding effice, etc., that was for the people or Oregon to determine. But what he compained of was, that colored men are debarred from their natural rights and protection in the courts, being deprived of maintaining a soil therein. He was also approved in the administration a suit therein. He was also opposed to the admission of Oregen to long as the prohibition regarding Kansas remains in the English bill.

remains in the Eaglish bill.

Mr. LANE gave his reasons for believing that there were at least 90,000 white people in Oregon.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR addressed the Committee

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR addressed the Committee on the subject of public printing, engraving lithographic printing, binding, &c., saying the grand total paid for these objects during the last five years it \$3.370,374. But this does not include the paper for printing, for plates and for maps, which for the same period amounted to the sum of \$1,678,453. Nor does it include the amount paid for copies of The Congressional Globe, which were purchased for distribution. \$175,376. These various sums give the aggregate of sional Globe, which were purchased for distribution, \$175.376. These various sums give the aggregate of \$5,262,732, including the reporting of the proceedings of Congress. But in order to get the entire sum paid by the Government on this account, it is necessary to ascerta n the incidental expenses created by these publications; the paper and other material for folding which are charged in the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives the lakes and Clerks, hive and last but of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives—the labor and Clerks' hire; and last, but equally important, the expense of sending these dominents over the country. He did not deep that many of the publications were useful; but that the benefits conferred are greatly disproportioned to the sums expended, and the same work could have been done at one half the cost. His objections extend to the system, and to the wide spread corruption and vensity connected with it. It was not only corrupting the public mind, but it was bringing Congress into disrepute, and thus contributing to destroy all faith in our oute, and thus contributing to destroy all faith estitutions.

He showed the rapid increase of the expenses of re-

He showed the rapid increase of the expenses of reporting the proceedings of Congress and of the copies
of The Globe, which are taken by Congress for distrition. For the first session of the XXXVth Congress,
this alone has cost the Government the sum of
\$180.535. He would not pretend to calculate the profits made by the official reporter. The fault was not
with him, but in Congress. It might not be improper,
however, to say that other parties, equally competent
to discharge the du'y, have proposed to perform the
same service for thirty per cent less than the sum now
maid. Actionread.

Virginia Whig State Convention.

R.CHROND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

The Whig State Convention met in this city this morning and was very largely attended.

The Whig State Convention met in this city this morning and was very largely attended.

Mr. Bailard Preston was chosen Prezident.
The Committee on Nominations reported for Governor Wm. L. Goggin of Bedford. The announcement was loudly cheered, and the report adopted.
The remaining nominations will be made to morrow.
The Convention was composed of highly respectable men, and great enthusias in prevailed.

Weather Reports.

Washington-Clear; wind N. W.; thermometer 320. WILMINGTON-Cloudy; cold.

BAVANNAH-Clear; wind N. W.; Kerraumeter 400,

AUGUSTA-Clear, cold. Account - Clear, rold.
Macon, Ga. Chen; cold.
Macon, Ga. Chen; cold.
Mas recomment, Ah. - Clear; cold.
Liverstan, Clear, thermomenter 349.
Rannott, Then. - Closedy; two-emonicos 250.
Wenningt. - Clear, cold.
Cacusar- Clear, Cacusar- Clear, cold.

Non-Arrival of the America:

Halirax, Thursday, Feb. 10-11 p. m. There are no signs of the Rayal Mail steamship America, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 29th ult. The weather has been cloudy and quite thick outside, but is now clearing. Wind N. W. and light.

#### Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 10-12 p. m. There is yet no appearance of the steamship Indian, new fully due, with Liverpool advices of the 26th inst.

#### The Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.
The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 17th ult., has arrived. There were no through passengers.
An immerse mass meeting of Hebrews and Protest

ants had been held at San Francisco, to express indig-nation at the abduction of the Jewish boy Mortara. The deposits at the San Francisco Mint for the week ending Jan. 15, were 11,672 onness, and the coinage Martin Gallaher had recovered \$3,000 damages from

Capt. Smith of the bark Yankee for deporting him to the Sardwich Islands under a decree of banishment by the Vigilance Committee.

A rich silver mine had been discovered in Santa

Clara County.

The ships Nicoline from Hamburg, Caroline from Melbourne, and bark Gimpee from Honolulu, had

Melbourne, and bark Glimpee from Honolulu, had arrived at San Francisco.

Dates from Honolulo of Dec. 25, had been received at San Francisco. The whaling season was closed. The whole number of whalers arrived at Honolulu was 218, the oil taken 130,000 barrels, and the amount of bone upward of a million and a half pounds. The cases was recorded as upwortable.

season was regarded as unprofitable.

There was a terrific storm at Bonolulu, Dec. 16, flooding the streets, and in some last saces submerging houses, destroying from ten to twenty thousand dollars worth of property.

Eighteen of the crew of the Maria Theresa of New

Eighteen of the crew of the Maria Theresa of New Bedfird, had been imprisoned by the United States Consul at Honolalu, for refasing to do duty.

The chippers War Hawk and Mountain Wave left Honolalu for New-Bedford Dec. 22, and the Yorick left for the same port on the 24th; leaving in port, preparing to sail, the Gladiator of New Bedford, and Alexander of New-Landon.

The clipper Syren, from Boston, reached Honolalu on the 24th.

Considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the

Considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the whalers, Phenix of Nantucket, and thesan Wave of New Hedford. Nothing has been heard of them since

### Later from Utala.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1850. The Utah mail of the 18th ult. has arrived, but the news is barren of interest.

The District Court was expected to adjourn sine die

on the 18th.

Superintendent Forney was soon to leave for the rorth, to hold a conference with the Chief of the Utes

Many persons were leaving Salt Lake City for Pike's

Peak. A memorial to Congress asking admission into the Union under the old State of Deseret Constitution, was under consideration in the Legislature.

#### The Kansas Gold Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Feb. 10, 1850. Mr. Lawrence, an old Californian, just returned from Cherry Creek, brings the most cheering accounts of the prospects at the mines. He estimates the amount of dust in the hands of miners at Donver City at from

of dust in the hands of miners at Denver City at from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and states that no sales had been made at less than \$20 per ounce.

The organization of Arspance County was perfected, and public huidings were being erected.

Perfect harmony and good order prevailed among the miners. The population distributed along Cherry Creek had augmented to 3,000, of which Denver City contains 600. contains 600,

The greatest fall of snow occurred just previous to The greatest fail of srow occurred just previous to the departure of Mr. Lawrence, when it fell to the depth of six inches. His trip to the Missouri River, via Fort Kearney, occupied only twenty-three days. Mr. Lawrence recommends emigrants to take either the Fort Riley or Fort Kearney route from Leaven-worth, as preferable to any other.

### Fatal Accident.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursay, Feb. 10, 1859.

Andrew Stewart of Suspension Bridge, N. Y., while at the Passnic Mine, this morning, fell down the main shaft and was instantly killed. \$200 in gold was found Pacific Railroad Convention.

The Pacific Rairoad Convention adjourned las night, having adopted a report to the effect that the most practicable route to connect the eastern and western sections of the Union is from Memphis, via Little Rock, Felton and El Paso to San Diego. Departure of the Arabia.

The Royal Mail steamening Arabia, for Liverpool, via Halifax, has gone to sea. She is supposed to have sailed at about 6 p. m. yesterday, during the thick for. thick fog.

The Winthrop House was sold at anction to-day for

\$106,500, subject to a mertgage of \$71,000.

## The Southern Pacific Railroad.

New-Orteans, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

President Fowlkes has arrived from Marchall,
Texas, and deposited the stockholders loan in bank
there. He addresses the public to-morrownight. He
reports a deficit of \$100,000 in the accounts of the

Races on the Ice. &c.

OGDESSECTION, Thursday, Feb. 10-9:10 p. m. Several races took place on the ice here to-day. A

# the crowd were reterning home ten teams broke through, and several horses were lost. A team just come over picked up four men nearly frozen. Some of the teams have not been heard from.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..... ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1859.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill to authorize the Attorney General to institute a suit to determine the title to the Washington Market ground, so as to dispose of the same, and to appropriate the proceeds to the Canal Enlargement.

A debate ensued on the question of reference, at the close of which the bill was laid on the table to await.

close of which the bill was laid on the table to await the report of the Special Committee on the same sub-

# To incorporate the Brooklyn Academy of Music. To require County Treasurers to file reports in the County Clerk's Office of all infant trust funds in their

Mr. SPINOLA gave notice of a bill to prevent the

Mr. SPINOLA gave notice of a bill to prevent the erection of bullelings for Quarantine purposes on Long Island or Coney Island.

The bill relative to the public health of New-York, creating a Board of Health and putting the city inspection into the hands of medical officers, was re-

ported favorably.

A bill was reported from the Railroad Committee to authorize the Buston and Troy Railroad to erect freight depots, and lay a track in the city of Troy. ASSEMBLY.
The Canal Tax bill came up for discussion in Com-

mittee of the Whole.

Mr. TOMLINSON opposed the measure in an eloquent and exteended speech. He said that, while it imposed a tax of \$875,900 on the people, it made no definite or adequate provision for the ultimate completion of the Canals. He desired to know the whole pokey to be pursued by the majority. Were they willing to pay the fleating debt denounced by the Governor?

the Governor!

Did they propose to complete the Canals, and if so, by what means! If only partial work was intended, he favored the securing of six feet depth throughout, and this would only take \$500,000.

Mr. HUTCHINSON replied, declaring the Republican policy to be to prosecute at once and energetically the work of enlargement. They proposed to provide the means for the payment of the interest and gradual liquidation of the debt. They stood prepared to go boldly before the people on the policy of present, immediate prosecution and ultimate completion of the work of enlargement. He showed that to secure a depth of seven feet, it would take but little more than to secure a depth of six feet. He thought if the latter policy was pursued, it would be a waste of time and means. Mesers, SCHOLEVIELD, GOVER, MILLER and

SPENCER cotinued the debate. Progress was then reported, and the bill made the special order for Wednesday rext. The Registry Law bill was taken up, and Mosers. LAW, BOUGHTON, SPENCER and TUTHILL.

spoke in its favor.

Savetal ameniments were then made toward perfecting the bill, when its further consideration was postpated until Tuesday. Adjourned.

From Albant,
ALBANT, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.
The Committee on the Lebby Investigation met toay, but owing to the absence of one of the members
of thing and the committee of the members.

nothing was done. United States Supreme Court.

No. 63. Dickerson P. Morehouse vs. Wm. A. Phelps.—Argument continued for the appellee, and concluded for the appellant.

No. 64. Philo Chamberlais et al., claimants of the propeller Ogdensburg, vs. Eber B. Ward et al., survivors of Samuel Ward, and No. 80, Eber B. Ward et el., survivors of Samuel Ward, vs. Philo Cuamberlain et al., etc.—Argument commenced for Ebelants. et al., etc.-Argument commenced for libelants.

FROM ALBANY.

There appears to be a disposition in certain quar-

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

ters to continue the business of issuing canal dra'ts, and to allow them to draw an interest of six per cent. This policy is substantially advocated by many of the loud-talking friends and advocates of the speedy completion of the enlargement, who claim that this much is necessary to keep the contractors at work. Now, apart from the fact that the issuing of drafts is strongly protested against by the Controller and Canal Auditor as the great cause of our financial difficulties, and virtually condemned in the annual message of the Governor, as well as by the letter of the Constitution, the system should be opposed on the ground of sound morals. Any member of the Legislature who will vote for continuing the issue of these evidences of debt, or who will refuse his vote for a measure to put a speedy stop to their is-sue, and fails to comprehend that he is thereby committing moral perjury by violating that Constitution which he has sworn to sustain, is clearly too obtuse to have anything to do with the framing of laws for the government of the people. It is, of course, very desirable that the canals should be continued and finished, but if these public works cannot be continued without trampling the Constitution under our feet, in the name of all that's manly and decent, let them be stopped. Let no money be raised unless it can be raised honestly and above board. There has been recklessness enough in this business already. Let it be stopped, and stopped at once. There is no better time than now for Legislative repentance—no better time than now to cease doing wrong and begin to do

It is all very well to say that the outstanding drafts must be paid; and as the State has not the means to pay now, it is no more than fair and just that it should do as any honest man would do under like circumstances, viz: pay interest until such time as it can cancel the indebtedness, though I apprehend that an interest of less than six per cent uld make those unfortunate drafts equal to cash in the market. But the plea that we must pay these outstanding drafts because we have received value therefor in the increased capacity of our canals-because they represent work done under contracts which were made by legally-authorized officers of the State, acting in pursuance of law, and are therefore vaild claims against the Government-because the fault that these draftt are affeat was ours and not that of the contractors, inasmuch as the Canal Commissioners failed to do their duty by ordering the works to be stopped, when the funds for their prosecution were exhausted-because, if you please, it is constitu-tional, or, at least, honest if not constitutional, to pay an unconstitutional debt-is not valid when erged as an excuse for enlarging that unconstituional debt by the further issue of similar drafts for work yet to be done. And it matters not the value of a brass button whether this be accomplished by positive legislation authorizing the issue of such draits, or by skulking failure to enact a law for their suppression, thus tacitly and sneak-ingly winking at the continued illegal acts of the

fficers baying charge of the canals.

It won't do, gentlemen of the Legislature. Your eyes are wide open. You understand this whole question. If you fail to stop this unfortunate, if not wicked business now, on your heads be the consequences. You cannot hide behind the State officers, and say "they are very naughty fellows, and ought not to have done this thing." The peo-ple will understand it, and say truly that you, the Legislature of 1859, by indersing the illegal acts of the Canal Commissioners, have made those acts your own. You are the gentlemen now who disregard your oaths and audaciously trample in the lust the fundamental law of the State.

The friends of manly and fair dealing in state offairs will be glad to know that Mr. DIVEN is about to introduce into the Schate a bill entitled 'An act to prohibit the creation of debts against "the State contrary to the provisions of the Con-"stitution." Mr. Diven's bill will provide that the Treasurer shall notify the Canal Commissioner State when any appropriation is exhausted, and that there is no more money applicable to a particular work; and upon receiving such notice the Com-missioner shall suspend work on the contracts for euch improvement, and shall not be permitted to draw for any work done after receiving such no-tice. If Mr. D. would add to his bill a clause making it a felony for a Commissioner to disregard the provisions of this act, it might perhaps have the desired effect.

We shall see in due time how many members of

We shall see in due time how many members of this Legislature are prepared to vote against or dodge this square-tood proposition. Your telegraphic reporter made a slight mistake in regard to the proceedings of the Senate Lobby-Investigating Committee last evening. He states the point raised by the counsel for the witnesses correctly but instead of adjourning without taking action on the point. action on the point, as your report states, the Committee overruled the point, adopted a motion to authorize the Chairman to send for persons and papers in the Albany Bridge case, and adjourned to 4 o'clock to-day, when it is presumed that they will proceed to the examination of witnesses. The Chairman, Mr. Wheeler, remarked that the Committee were likely to have their hands full for several days, as he had a list of over forty witnesses

whem he desired to examine.

Whether this investigation will come to anything or not, it is of course impossible to say; but there is considerable fluttering in certain circles about town, and it is regarded as a somewhat ominous sign of the times that the first witnesses sumoned or requested to appear before the Commitce, should come accompanied by two of the most eminent counsel in this part of the State, Messrs.
Porter and Cagger of this city. Public rumor has
it that there is a strong outside pressure being
brought to bear against any further proceedings on the part of this Committee; but of this I know nothing. I only know that there are many new faces here to-day, and not all of them remarkable for their placidity. If they are here for the purposes of suppressing investigation into corrupt practices "Inside Views," will probably be able to tell you all about it in a day or when the public can judge for itself, whether these busy gentlemen are influenced by other than mo-

busy gentlemen are influenced by other than motives of public good in spending their time and maney for the purpose of instructing the Committee "how not to do it."

In the Senate to-day, Mr. AMES, one of the Committee of Investigation, rose to a question of of privilege, and called the attention of that body to an article in The Albany Statesman of yesterday, reflecting upon that Senator as having absented himself from the meetings of the Counstitee, and thus obstructed its progress. Mr. Ames remarked that he had attended every meeting of the Committee save one, when his public duties required mittee save one, when his public duties required his attendance elsewhere. True, he differed from the majority of the Committee in the manner of proceeding, or rather the period to be covered by our investigations. He had deemed that the Government of the contract of th ernor intended in his message that we should keep our own hands clean, and hence offered a resolu-tion, in Committee, confining the investigation to tion, in Committee, confining the investigation to the preceding and present session. The majority of the Committee regarded that the examination should extend further back. While he was de-sirous of attending to all his legislative duties, it was impossible for him, at all times, to have con-trol of his time. He would therefore move that Messrs. Flubbell and Schell be added to the Com-mittee. Mr. Humnett desired to be excused.

Mr. O. B. WHEELE expersion Mr. from the charge of having in any way amber the proceedings of the Committee, and mored amendment or substitute for Mr. Ames's motion

SPINOLA, DIVEN and W. A. WHEELER participated, the Senate adjourned while the motion increase the Committee was still pending.

Mr. Ames to-day introduced a bill for the said of West Washington Market and the appropriation of the proceeds to the improvement of the canals; and after a lively discussion as to what Committee it should be referred, the bill was laid on the tax should be referred, the bill was laid on the tal

discussing the five-eighths mill tax for the impessment of the canals, and by Messrs. TOMLINGS GROVER and WEIANT in cussing the same b The Committee finally reported progress, and the limit was made the special order for Wednesday

The dinrer was probably the most superior en tainment of the kind ever given in the city. The ball

Prepared.

WILLIAM KUMBEL, esq., the oldest merchant engaged in the trade, presided. Seated near him were other dealers well known in the trade. At the head of the hall were suspended the portraits of Jacob Lorillard, Gideon Lee and William Edwards, who

Lorilard, Gideon Lee and William Edwards, who, lifty years ago, were the leading persons engaged in the tanning business in "The Swamp," is the vicinity offFrankfort and Cliff streets.

Dedworth's Band furnished music for the occasion. When the cloth had been removed, the Pausiness made a few remarks, in which be recalled facts connected with the history of the Swamp within his own recollection, after which he announced the regular toasts, as follows:

1. The Hide and Leather Trade of the City of New York.

Mr. Connected M. Laurge raymonded. He gave in-

2. The Hide Imperture of the City of New-York

spense. 3. The Tanners-Our interests and theirs are identical. The larger their gains, the greater our prosperity.

ZADOC PRATT of Prattsville made a response

WM. B. CLAPLIN of Boston and the Hos. John B. ALLEY of Lynn made appropriate responses.

5. The Shoe Trade of the City of New York. Mr. WILLIAM HALL made a response.

7. The Memory of William Edwards. Mr. WILLIAM U. EDWARDS, his son, made a re-The Representatives of the Trade in our Sister Cities.

a. The Representatives of the Trade in our Sister Cities.
Mr. Ford of Bath, Me., responded.
3. The British and Continental Leather Trade.
Mr. PHILLIP PRITCHARD made a response.
16. The Finding Trade of the City of New Fork.
Responded to by Mr. John Armstrong.
Various volunteer toasts were also given, and appropriate speeches made in response. The dianer was kept up to a late hour, with much enjoyment and pleasure. At near 12 o'clock the assembly arose.

Letters were received from Schator Wilron, Calebs Stetson of Bosten, and others.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Harst's also made some pertinent remarks.

Mr. Wilmore followed, and said that the present
system was a discredit, and the people would not long
submit to being trampled over by the Common Comcit. The people had too much sagacity—too much intellect—too much fidelity. There was such a thing as
the people rising up and demanding redress.

After some remarks by Mr. Firch, the resolution
was adopted.
On motion, the leading editors of the daily prese

After some remarks by Mr. Fifth, the testing was adopted.

On motion, the leading editors of the daily press were elected as honorary members.

The neeting adjourned until next Thursday evening.

The objects of the Association, as laid down in the Corstitution, are the sanitary condition of the people, and so far as connected therewith the advancement of their economic and moral interests.

First: By promoting the investigation of facts relating to personal, domiciliary and public hygiese.

Second: By diffusing information on the laws of health and life, and the best means for their application.

tion.

Third: By such other influences and agencies as may be deemed expedient.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY .- The Geographical and Statistical Society last evening opened its new rooms in the building of the Mercantile Library Association. Its accommodations are now large and more convenient than ever before, and it is to be hoped that its library, which contains many really valuable works, will be more frequently conrestly valuable works, will be more frequently consulted than it has been. A paper was read by Mr. Russell, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, giving an account of similar societies throughout the world, and raying many fine things about Russia, it which he was entirely unembarrassed, as the Russian Consul—ner, indeed, any other—had not thought it would be applied to account the invitation to thought it worth his while to accept the invitation to be press Mr. Archibald only sent his regrets. The open very happily closed by a collation. The rooms consist of an assembly room, seating two or three hundred people, and a library room, containing some 5,000 volumes and a large number of maps.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—Lest evening, at 61 o'clock, a young girl named Margarat Williams, residing at No. 314 East Fifth street, was horribly burned in consequence of her clothes taking fire. Margaret was about kindling a fire in the grate, and for the purpose of making it burn more rapidly saturated the materials with camphene. As soon as she applied the match the first instantly ignited, and blazing up-set fire to her clothes. The poor girl ran acreaming down stairs, and into the street, where the flames were extinguished he actions—not hopever, before she was horrible. by a citizen—not, however, before she was horribly bursed about the body and face. Her injuries are of so severe a nature that it will be impossible for her to

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT .- Last evening, at 61 o'clock

We learn that certain s'atoments with respect to changes in the course of study in Brown University, which appeared in our columns some time ago, were not altogether correct. No essential changes bare been made in the system of studies introduced previous to the retirement of President Wayland; the only importest is noveling upon that system being that the the completion of the ordinary period of four years' residence & the University.

the Chair appoint one Senator to act in Mr. A place, when that gentleman should be absent. amendment was lost. After further debat which Messrs. John D. Willard, Mandeville A considerable portion of the session of the sembly to-day was spent by Messrs. HUTCHINGS SCHOLEFIELD, C. S. SPENCER and MILLE

### meat at 114 o'clock. HIDE AND LEATHER.

FIRST ANNUAL DINNER OF THE TRADE. The merchants of the city engaged in the Hide see ters last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. The interest on the occasion was manifested by the attend ance of two hundred and fifty gentlemen from this and the neighboring cities.

of fare was one of the most extended and varied ever had at any dinter, and designed credit to Mr. Warren

Mr. CHARLES M. LEUTP responded. He gave in-teresting statistics and historical incidents connected with the trade, of much interest. Among the latter, he alluded to the fact that in 1857 not one of the trade

Mr. GEORGE M. THOMAE made an appropriate re

4. The Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of New-Eng

6. Our Predecessors in the Hide and Leather Trade. SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the Mechanics Bank, and LEVI A. Downing, responded.

This Association met last evening at the Cooper Institute, and entered into an election for officers with the following result: President, F. E. MAYHER; Senier Vice-President, Dr. John H. Griscom: 2d Vice-President, Dr. Hohn H. Griscom: 2d Vice-President, Dr. Elisha Harris; Recording Scoretary, Dr. C. R. Agnew: Treasurer, Chas. W. Elliott, Counsel for one year, Dr. John Watson, Dr. Alfred C. Post, Dr. Jno. Torry, Peter Cooper, C. C. Savago, Egber L. Viele; Council for two years, Dr. James M. Smith, Dr. E. R. Peaslee, Dr. Stephen Smith, Wilgon G. Hunt, Propper M. Wetmore, Berj. R. Winthrop.

Twenty gentlemen who had been proposed for memberatip were duly elected.

Mr. Hener O Reiller.

bership were duly elected.

Mr. Henny O Reilley asked to offer the following resolution, but before presenting it, made some interesting remarks in regard to sewerage. He stated that the English Parliament had recently appropriated fitten million dollars for the purpose of sewerage in London. He thought no time should be lost in adopting a proper system of drainage in this city.

Resolved That the Council of this Society be requested to about a the earliest moment compatible with thorough investigation, a system of policy calculated to improve the drainage of the city, than which no subject more important can be presented in connection with the object of the New-York Seniory Association.